# The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. III.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1791. [3d. single.] [No. 122.]


## Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expos-ed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
*Wet & Dry Goods.*
JAMES WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, November 24, 1791.

N. B. The Vendue-Store will be kept constantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commission Buſineſs. J. W.

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To be Sold at Public Sale,

For ready Money, the 28th day of this inſt, by virtue of a Mortgage, expired the 4th day of July laſt.

A LOT of GROUND, in feeſimple, lying on Royal-Street, adjoining *Henry Straman's* dwelling-houſe, being 25 feet in front, and running to the diviſion line with the ſaid Straman's other lots 129 feet back, more or leſs. DIEDRICK SCHEREL.

Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1791. 121—3w.

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WANTED ALIVE,

A FEW SHOATS, weighing from 50 to 80 pounds each, GEESE and TURKEYS, to be delivered by Saturday Night next, for which their full value will be given by
JOHN MURRAY & Co.

Who have on hand Tickets in the 2d Claſs Maſſachuſets Semi-Annual lottery, which begins drawing this day.

CASH given for Flax-Seed.

Alexandria, November 24. 1791.

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## *Oil-Cloth.*

THE ſubſcriber, having been applied to by ſome Gentlemen to oil Cloaks, or Great Coats, gives notice that he ſhall continue in this Town only ten days. In the mean time application may be made to him at Mr. *Scripp's*, in King-Street. Wm. CUMMINS.

*N. B.* He buys and repairs old Umbrellas.

Alexandria, Nov. 17, 1791. 121—2w.

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*For* SALE, *on very moderate Terms*,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND in the county of Spotſylvania containing 410 acres ſituated about 18 miles diſtant from the borough of Frederickſburg, near the main road leading to the back country.—Only a ſmall part of this Land is cleared, the remainder is well timbered, and the whole lies extremely level, which renders it very convenient for Farming; the ſoil well adapted to ſmall grain and eaſily cultivated, it abounds with beautiful ſtreams of water, which may be conveyed to any part thereof at little expenſe, and is ſo well adapted to graſs, that it renders it one of the fineſt ranges for ſtock in that part of the country.—The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *John Bronaugh*, in Fauquier County, who is fully impowered to make a deed for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber living in Alexandria;

*Who has for Sale, at his Store in King-Street,*
A general ASSORTMENT of
WET and DRY GOODS,
Which will be ſold very low, either for caſh or country produce.

Wanted, 50 caſks of clean FLAXSEED, for which caſh will be given, if delivered in 20 days. WILLIAM NEWTON.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1791. 120—3w.

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☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Aſſembly of Virginia, at their next ſeſſion, for leave to eſtabliſh a Ferry from the land of the ſubſcribers, about half a mile above Alexandria, to the Maryland ſhore.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.
BALDWIN DADE.

Alexandria, October 10, 1791. 116—9w.

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☞ The Members of the *St. Andrew's Society* are requeſted to meet at the Council-Chamber on Wedneſday the 30th inſt. at nine o'clock, A. M.

CHARLES SIMMS, V. P.

Nov. 17, 1791. 121—2w.

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Excellent ſhining

## I N K,

At 1s. per Pint, to be had at this Office.

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Ten Pounds Reward.

ABSCONDED from my bed and board, on Saturday night, the 30th of October, my wife, ANN PINDALL, formerly ANN RHODES, and went with her as a companion, an Iriſhman who calls himſelf JAMES CAIN. They took with them my eldeſt daughter, Ann, about 12 years of age; they alſo took with them a black mare, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, branded on the near ſhoulder thus H, ſhort bob tail, 8 years old laſt ſpring; alſo a white horſe, about 13 or 14 years old, brand, if any, unknown, and £.11 in caſh, a feather bed, a pair of pillows, 3 blankets, 3 ſheets, 2 new counterpains, 6 pewter plates, 6 white earthen ditto, 1 pewter baſon and 1 pewter diſh, half a dozen new knives and forks, a large quantity of ſpun cotton and wool ditto, a man's old ſaddle, and a woman's old ditto, and a copper tea-kettle and coffee-mill.—The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons, who will bring them back to me ſo that I may recover my property carried off.—All perſons are forbid harbouring or truſting her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. THOMAS PINDALL.

*George-Town Ferry, Fairfax County, Virginia, November, 4. 1791.* 120.—3w.

*N. B.* My wife is about 48 years of age, five foot and an inch high or thereabouts, thin viſage, loſt ſome of her fore teeth, and was with child at her elopement.—She carried off abundance of clothes with her, ſo that ſhe may alter her dreſs, but in particular ſhe is fond of riding in a ſpotted ſhaul which ſhe has got with her.—The Iriſhman, her companion, is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high or thereabouts, thick ſtature, a fat round-faced fellow, fair ſkin, had on when he went off a new pale blue coat, a fuſtian jacket and long breeches of the ſame &c. &c.

N. B. There is good reaſon to believe the above fellow is a horſe-ſtealer.

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WARREN ACADEMY,
FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That upon the voluntary reſignation of Mr. *John Dyſon*, who has for ſome time had the direction of the above-mentioned ſeminary, and merited the approbation of the Truſtees and Viſitors, *James Campbell* A. B. lately from Princeton College, New-Jerſey, was appointed to take charge of the ſaid Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the enſuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be Six Pounds current money of Virginia, per ann. for each Scholar, excluſive of which, the ſum of Eight Shillings muſt be paid in advance for the purpoſe of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the uſe of the Academy. Convenient Board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houſes, upon the moderate terms of Ten or Twelve Pounds per ann. It is preſumed that the eligible ſituation of WARREN ACADEMY is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the Students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof ſhall be hereafter made known.

By order of the Truſtees,
WILLIAM EDMONDS, Preſident.

Nov. 17, 1791. 121—3w.

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Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Friday night laſt, from off my field, Newcaſt place, 9 miles from Colcheſter, *a ſorrel MARE*, 13½ hands high, 6 or 7 years old, with a ſucking colt of the ſame colour The Mare's tail is cut round; ſhe has got a large ſcar on the thigh; The colt is 6 months old, and marked on his forehead with a ſtar, formed by white hairs. The above reward will be given by Mr. *Dennant*, in Alexandria, or Mr. *Duchoſne*, on the place.

November 8, 1791. 120—3w.

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THE partnerſhip of *Joſeph Smith* and *Co.* being diſſolved this day by mutual conſent, thoſe who have any demands againſt the partnerſhip are requeſted to bring them in; and thoſe who are indebted to them are deſired to call and cloſe their accounts.

JOSEPH SMITH.
SAMUEL MURRAY.

*Leeſburg, Loudoun County, October 19, 1791.* 120—3w.

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AN AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

*From a late Dublin Paper.*

A CHAIRMAN, who in the winter ſeaſon, attended the late Lord Al-n-n, but who in ſummer had little or no buſineſs, one evening found that he could eat his dinner if he had one, and accordingly rapped at his Lordſhip's door, and inſiſted upon ſeeing him; it was in vain to tell him his Lordſhip was at dinner—that he had company &c. the Chairman muſt ſee him, as he had particular buſineſs with him; and accordingly one of the ſervants finding that the fellow would not be put off, acquainted his maſter, who came down, and very ſurlily aſked the Chairman, "what he wanted?" "Only, pleaſe your Lordſhip, to aſk you what might a wedge of gold of that ſize (ſtretching out his arm) be worth?" "Keep the matter to yourſelf, ſaid his Lordſhip, until after dinner, and I will talk to you about the matter, and in the mean time, go down to the ſervants'-hall, and get your dinner, and as much drink as you pleaſe." This was exactly what poor Paddy wanted; and accordingly he not only lined himſelf very well inſide, but his pockets with part of a nice buttock of beef, and kept tippling of Porter and Brandy, until the bell rung for him to be uſhered up to his Lordſhip's cloſet; and on his entrance, his Lordſhip, with the greateſt affability, and perfect good humour perched on his brow, deſired him to ſit down, and after ſome little converſation, aſked to ſee the wedge of gold: "Oh! Lord your honour," cried Paddy, "I have no wedge of gold; I only wanted to know, in caſe I ſhould ever be fortunate enough to find ſuch a thing, what it might be worth?" "Get about your buſineſs you infernal ſcoundrel, ſaid his Lordſhip; for a farthing I would commit you to Newgate:" and ſo ringing his bell, he gave orders for Paddy to be turned out, and rejoined his company in not the pleaſanteſt temper in the world; for the thoughts of the INGOT had ſo run in his Lordſhip's mind, that he made but a very indifferent dinner; however Paddy made ample amends, for he not only eat and drank heartily, but carried off what would ſerve him and his family at leaſt two or three days.

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*Odd Pun*—A Gentleman and Lady were walking through Oxford-ſtreet yeſterday evening, when a ſtout fellow thruſt himſelf violently between them, and puſhed the Lady from the foot-path; the Gentleman turned ſhort upon the man, and reproved him in ſtrong, though polite language. "I don't underſtand your talk," ſaid the man, "*howſ'ever* if you *chooſes*, here's at you," putting himſelf in a pugiliſtic attitude. The Gentleman, with a ſmile, replied,—"You ſay, friend, you do not underſtand my talk; and I do not like your ſtyle of argument, it is *So—fiſtical!* [*Lon. Pap.*]

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THEATRICAL JEUX D'ESPRIT.

In the early diſplay of Mr. Garrick's powers at Drurylane, a tragedy was brought forward, in which Roſcius ſuſtained the character of king. Though there was nothing remarkably brilliant in the play, it met with no oppoſition till the fifth act, when Garrick, as the dying monarch, bequeathed his empire between his two ſons in the following line:

"*Jointly 'twixt* you my crown I do bequeath;"

When a humourous fellow, getting up in the pit, rejoined—

"Then, Gods! they've got juſt *half a crown a piece.*"

This threw the houſe into ſuch a *comic convulſion*, that not another word of the tragedy was uttered upon the ſtage.

Villiers, the facetious Duke of Buckingham, being preſent at the firſt repreſentation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonſenſe, where a lover ſays—

"My wound is great, becauſe it is ſo ſmall;"

The Duke inſtantly exclaimed from the ſtage-box,

"Then 'twould be greater were there none at all."

The effect of this repartee was ſuch that the play was inſtantly damned.

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EXTEMPORE,

*On hearing Miſs M. at Cheltenham divinely play on the Harp.*

JESSE'S fair ſon with magic powers could ſooth
The troubled ſpirit of a wretched King;
The wrinkled brow of cank'ring care could ſmooth,
And bid freſh comfort in the boſom ſpring.

Such DAVID'S art—But *You*, accompliſh'd fair!
For other ends the trembling ſtrings employ;
A future pang lies hid in every air,
And, Syren-like, *You* charm but to deſtroy.

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☞ *The Liſt of Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandiſe imported into the United States, for ſale at this Office.*

## EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of* CONGRESS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The order of the day, on the Census, being called for, the house went into a committee of the whole.—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Heister moved that the Clerk should inform the house of the state of the ratifications of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the several States.—It appeared that nine States had ratified the first article of these amendments.

The debate was then renewed on the amendment propoſed to the motion of Mr. Lawrance, for ſtriking out *thirty* before thouſand.

Mr. Findley and Mr. Giles ſpake largely againſt the motion for ſtriking out—and Mr. Boudinot replied. The committee roſe without taking a vote, and had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

In committee of the whole, on the Schedule of the Cenſus.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the Chair.

The motion for ſtriking out thirty from the reſolution propoſed by Mr. Lawrance, was further diſcuſſed; Mr. Page, Mr. Findley, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Kitchell and Mr. Heiſter oppoſed the motion for ſtriking out. Mr. Steele, Mr. Clark, Mr. Hillhouſe, Mr. Vining and Mr. Sedgwick, were in favour of the motion; the debate was continued till 9 o'clock, when the queſtion being generally called for, it was put and negatived—and the original motion, That, until the next enumeration, the number of Repreſentatives ſhall be one to every thirty thouſand perſons, was agreed to. The committee then roſe and reported the reſolution to the Houſe; and on the motion to agree to the ſame, the ayes and noes being demanded, are as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimmons Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Heiſter, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Muhlenberg, Madiſon, Moore, Murray, Page, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Wadſworth, Wayne, White, Willis—35.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Aſhe, Barnewell, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Ellmaker, Goodhue, Grove, Hillhouſe, Livermore, Macon, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Vining, Ward—23.

A committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Page, Murray and Macon, was appointed to report a bill purſuant to the above reſolution.

Adjourned.

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SPRINGFIELD, November 9.

### PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

*From a Correſpondent.*

The public are hereby informed, that the firſt *Federal Ribbon-Loom*, in America, is now ſet up in the town of Longmeadow, in the county of Hampſhire, and commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, by Robert Silcock; and that the third piece of ribbon is now weaving: Six ribbons are wove abreaſt with the ſame eaſe and facility that one could be; thirty five yards are made in a day. The ſilk is our own manufacture, and it is to be hoped, that all due encouragement will be given to this important branch of American manufacture.

N. B. It is preſumed, that in a ſhort time theſe federal ribbons will exceed in ſtrength, and equal in beauty, any of the imported ones.

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PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

*Extract from a Paris Paper of September 14, received yeſterday by the ſloop Illinois, Story, in a ſhort paſſage from Dunkirk.*

*Letter from the* KING *to the* ASSEMBLY.

*Gentlemen,*

I have attentively examined the Conſtitutional Act which you have preſented to me. I do accept it, and will cauſe it to be executed. This ſimple declaration might at another time have been ſufficient: But now I am bound to make my motives known; it is a duty which I owe to the Nation and to myſelf.

For a long time I had conceived the deſign of fixing the happineſs of the people on invariable baſes. Struck with ſeveral abuſes which weakened the ſprings of government; ſtruck, above all, with the diſproportion which exiſted in the financial department, between the receipts and expenditures, I determined to ſubject all the parts of government to uniform rules. But ſenſible that I could not alone reach this great object, I ſummoned the nation to my aſſiſtance.

In the courſe of the events of the revolution, and when you began to iſſue conſtitutional decrees, I did not wait to give my aſſent to them until the Conſtitution ſhould be completed. I favoured as much as was in my power the eſtabliſhment of its ſeveral parts, even before I could judge of the whole: And if, in the courſe of your operations, diſorders came to afflict my mind, I hoped that the law would reſume its empire and its force, and that the people would ſhew in that reſpect and that confidence which alone can enſure their happineſs.

I perſiſted a long while in this expectation, and my reſolution did not change until hope forſook me. Let every one recollect the era at which I left Paris: Opinions then, far from uniting in a common centre, branched out into ſeveral parties: diſorders and the licentiouſneſs of writings were then at their height; no authority was reſpected; I could no longer diſcern nor recognize in the midſt of that chaos, the real wiſh of the French Nation.

Then, had you preſented the Conſtitution to me, I ſhould not have thought that the intereſt of the people ought to induce me to accept it. I had but one ſentiment, but one wiſh—that of keeping at a diſtance from all parties, and thus to know, in a very preciſe manner, the wiſh of the nation.

The motives which then directed me, do not now ſubſiſt any longer; you have manifeſted your will to maintain order; you have reviſed the Conſtitution, and you have modified ſome articles of it which appeared to me to be liable to great inconveniences.

You have ſubjected its reviſion to legal forms; in fine, the wiſh of the people cannot be any longer doubtful to me; I have ſeen them conſtantly give their adheſion to this Conſtitution which you have made for me. I do therefore accept this Conſtitution, and I engage myſelf to defend it againſt enemies from within and from without; I ſhall cauſe it to be executed by all the means which it puts into my power.

Knowing that it is agreeable to the wiſhes of a very great majority of the nation, I do declare that in adhering thereto, I renounce the concurrence which I had at firſt claimed in this buſineſs, and that, being the only perſon who is reſponſible to the nation only, no other when I make this renunciation, has a right to complain of it.

I ſhould, however, be wanting in regard for truth, if I did not ſay that I have perceived in ſome parts of your work a want of that energy which is indiſpenſable to give all the neceſſary activity to the laws, and to preſerve the neceſſary unity throughout all the parts of a vaſt empire. But in this reſpect, experience alone has a right to be the judge, and when I ſhall have *bona fide* cauſed the laws (the depoſite whereof is truſted to me) to be carried into execution, it will remain for the nation to explain themſelves by all the means which are reſerved to them.

But, gentlemen, for the ſecuring of liberty, for the ſecurity of the conſtitution, for the individual ſecurity of all Frenchmen, their reſpective and common intereſts muſt be united in the re-eſtabliſhment of order, and in the reſpect due to the laws; all Frenchmen muſt combine together, and now that the conſtitution is terminated, we have no enemies to fear but diſorder and anarchy, and I will combat thoſe common enemies.

Thoſe whom perſecution has kept at a diſtance ought, in returning to their country, be ſure of meeting with the protection of the laws, and in order to extinguiſh all animoſities, and to unite all the parties which ſuch a revolution muſt have produced, let us conſent to forget all the paſt.

Let the accuſations and proſecutions which have ſprung from the events of the revolution be extinguiſhed by a general reconciliation. Could you ſee culprits in thoſe who have ſhewn an attachment to my perſon? As to thoſe who by a guilty or indiſcreet zeal have drawn upon them the rigour of the laws, I feel that I am for them the King of all Frenchmen.

(Signed) LOUIS.

September 13, 1791.

P. S. I have thought, Gentlemen, that it was in the midſt of the Repreſentatives of the Nation, and in the very place where the conſtitution was made, that I ought to pronounce my acceptation in perſon. In conſequence, I give you notice that to-morrow, at noon, I ſhall repair to the Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Nation, ſolemnly to pronounce that acceptation."

Loud plaudits had frequently interrupted the reading of this letter; but when it was finiſhed, they began with redoubled force, and with ſhouts of *Vive le Roi!*

Then M. la Fayette roſe and ſaid: "Let it be permitted to me to join here my wiſh to that of the King, and to move the adopting of his ſentiments. I move that all perſons accuſed and arreſted by reaſon of the King's departure, be ſet at liberty; that all criminal proſecutions be withdrawn; that the prohibition reſpecting paſſports, and the law concerning emigrations, be repealed; and that the conſtitutional committee and the committee of criminal juriſprudence bring in to-morrow a bill conformable to theſe propoſitions."

This motion was received with tranſport, ſeveral members riſing to ſupport it.

M. Goupil then moved, that a deputation of ſixty members ſhould immediately be ſent to expreſs to the King the ſatisfaction of the Aſſembly, and inform him that they would be ready to receive him to-morrow. We muſt all go, exclaimed ſeveral members, and immediately the Aſſembly paſſed the following decree:

"The National Aſſembly, after reading the King's meſſage accepting the conſtitutional act, adopting the ſentiments which the King has expreſſed reſpecting the ceſſation of all proſecutions relating to the events of the revolution, decrees as follows:

1ſt. All perſons arreſted, or accuſed on account of the King's departure, ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty, and all proſecutions ſhall ceaſe with reſpect to them.

2d. The conſtitutional committee and the committee of criminal juriſprudence ſhall to-morrow, at the opening of the ſitting, bring in a draught of a decree, to aboliſh immediately all proceedings relative to the events of the revolution.

3d. There ſhall be likewiſe brought in a draught of a decree to aboliſh the uſe of paſſports, as well as every other reſtriction of the liberty which the Conſtitution aſſures to all French citizens, of going and coming as well within as without the kingdom.

4th. A deputation of ſixty members ſhall immediately repair to the King, to preſent to him the above decree.

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Much has been ſaid about making the Poſt-Office the medium of news and information to the people; and it ſeems to be the general ſentiment that, if it is practicable, this medium ſhould be adopted for this truly patriotic purpoſe. It is however ſaid, that there are very great obſtacles in the way—the expenſe is the moſt formidable—another is, that it will interfere with that diſpatch ſo neceſſary to give ſatisfaction to the mercantile intereſt, which is conſidered as the great ſupport of the Poſt-Office department; and whoſe convenience and accommodation ought therefore to be primarily conſulted. With reſpect to the expenſe, it may be preſumed, that if news-papers were particularly ſpecified in the contracts for tranſporting the mails, thoſe contracts might be made on nearly preſent terms; and it is univerſally ſuppoſed, that punctuality in receiving the papers, would induce every perſon chearfully to pay ſuch a ſum over and above the ſubſcription, as would amply compenſate the deputy Poſt-Maſters for the ſmall addition to their buſineſs, which a more particular attention than is now paid would occaſion. A ſeparate portmanteau, and ſeparate account, would prevent an interference with the letters; which ought always to receive the firſt attention. At preſent, it is a mere matter of courteſy, according to the exiſting reſolutions of Congreſs, that news-papers, even exchange-papers between Printers, are permitted to be ſent by the mail—this is ſo generally known, that the idea of property is ſcarcely ever affixed to them; at leaſt after they once leave the Poſt-Offices. It ſeems as if it were proper that the Printers ſhould know on what ground they ſtand; for their preſent indulgence in regard to diſtant ſubſcribers, is illuſory and deſtructive to them, and proves a vexatious deception and diſcouragement to their patrons.

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NOVEMBER 17.

On Friday laſt Mr. HAMMOND was introduced to the Preſident of the United States, by the Secretary of State, and preſented his credentials as his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

Mr. BOURNE, Conſul of the United States for St. Domingo, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt in the brig Theodoſia, from Cape-Francois, informs, that the Colonial Aſſembly had taken off the embargo from all American veſſels previous to his departure from the iſland.

It appears from the beſt information from Cape-Francois, that the iſland of Hiſpaniola muſt be loſt for ſometime; the force not being ſufficient by any means to diſperſe, much leſs conquer, the revolters. The American property at the iſland which is of a periſhable nature, muſt be entirely loſt; no kind of proviſions are wanting. It is uncertain whether the Cape is not at the mercy of the revolters when they chooſe to make a final ſacrifice. All agree that the iſland can never be recovered but by a great and early exertion of France.

Monday laſt arrived the ſchooner John, Capt. Darrel, from Bermuda, by which we have the following important advices, received by the ſhip Nonpareil, Capt. Barker, arrived there on the 2nd ult. from London, after a paſſage of 27 days. The Nonpareil brought Engliſh papers to the 19th Sept. from which we learn, that on the 14th September, died at Weymouth, England, the Marquis de la Luzerne, Ambaſſador from the court of France.—That a treaty of peace was ſigned between the Ruſſians and Turks, the Empreſs ſtill holding the city of Oczakow, with all its fortifications and whole diſtrict, (which has been the great obſtacle between them)—in conſequence of which the Engliſh ſhips in commiſſion were paying off and diſarming. That the King of France had been again put in poſſeſſion of the crown, and accepted of the new conſtitution; a general amneſty was publiſhed in favour of all who aſſiſted him to make his eſcape, as well as thoſe who reſiſted the decrees, and were inimical to the meaſures, of the National Aſſembly; but the fugitives on the frontiers of France continued raiſing troops for a counter-revolution.

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ALEXANDRIA, November 24.

### ADDRESS TO FRENCHMEN.

The following advertiſement appears worthy of preſervation, as it led to the final deciſion of the Liberty of the Preſs in France.

*Brethren and Fellow-Citizens,*

The perfect tranquillity, the mutual confidence that reigned amongſt us during the flight of the late King, the profound indifference with which we ſaw him brought back, are unequivocal ſigns that the abſence of the King is better than his preſence, and that he is not only a political ſuperfluity, but a burden which weighs heavily on the whole nation.

Let us not be deceived by ſubtleties. Whatever concerns this man, may be reduced to four points:

1. He has abdicated, he has deſerted his poſt in the government. Abdication and deſertion are characterized, not by the length of abſence, but by the act of flight alone. In this caſe, the *act* is every thing—the *time* nothing.

2. The nation can never reſtore it's confidence to a man who, unfaithful in his duty, perjured in his oaths, plans a clandeſtine flight, fraudulently obtains a paſſport, and conceals the King of France in the habit of a menial ſervant; directs his courſe towards a more than ſuſpected frontier, which is covered with deſerters, and who evidently meant to re-enter our ſtates with a force capable of giving law to us.

3. Was his flight his own act, or the act of thoſe who went with him? Did he take the reſolution himſelf, or was he perſuaded to it?—What does this ſignify to us? Whether he be a fool or a hypocrite, an idiot or a cheat, he is equally unworthy of the functions of royalty.

4. He is conſequently *free* from us, as we are *freed* from him. He has no more authority: We no longer owe him obedience: We know him hereafter only as an individual, in the croud—as Mr. Louis Bourbon.

The hiſtory of France preſents a long train of the people's misfortunes, the cauſe of which may always

...traced to our Kings. We have never ceased to suf-
...fer by them, or for them.
The catalogue of their oppression is full: but to
...their list of crimes treason was yet wanting; it is now
...no longer so—the measure is full—they have no new
...crimes which they can commit—their reign is over.
What, in a government, is an office that demands
...neither experience nor ability, which may be abandon-
...ed to the chance of birth, which may be filled by an
...ass, a madman, or a knave, as it may by a sage? Such an office is evidently a *nothing*: It is a place of
...amusement, and not of utility. Let France, arrived
...at the age of reason, be no longer imposed on by words,
...and let her examine whether a King, who is useless,
...is not at the same time dangerous.
The thirty millions of livres which it costs to support
...a King in the splendour of a senseless luxury, presents
...not an easy means of reducing the taxes, which tends
...not only to relieve the people, but also to diminish po-
...litical corruption, and to dry up that poisoning spring
...which threatens the principal organs of our constitu-
...tion. The grandeur of our nation does not consist,
...as Kings say, in the splendour of the throne, but in
...the energetic sentiment of its dignity, and a contempt
...for those royal follies which hitherto have ravaged Eu-
...rope.
With respect to the individual safety of Mr. Louis
...Bourbon, it is strongly insured, because France will
...not dishonour herself by a resentment against a man
...who has forfeited his honour. In defending a great
...cause, we will not degrade it; and the universal tran-
...quillity shews how much emancipated France respects
...herself.
Animated by the energetic sentiments which this
...address displays, a society of Republicans have resolv-
...ed to publish, in detached sheets, a work under the
...title of *The Republican*; its object is to enlighten the
...mind upon Republicanism, which is so much calum-
...niated, because it is not known; and on the vices and
...follies of Royalty, which prejudice obstinately defends,
...though they are known.

(Signed) DU CHASTELET, *Citizen of France, Colonel of Chasseures, and President of the Society.*

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The miraculous conversion of Mr. Burke to the
...Whig faith on the subject of the French Revolution,
...has as suddenly converted the disciples of the Minister
...to a zealous admiration of that gentleman's political
...talents.—When Mr. Burke was the friend of the
...Whig interest and supported uniformly the same argu-
...ments with Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Fox, and the Portland
...administration—"Oh! He had outlived his talents,"
...his speeches were all sophistical opiates and his finest
...tropes and figures mere *Laudanum*—he was a mere dis-
...ciple of St. Omers, a follower of *Loyola*—whenever
...he spoke, the house were either tired out of their pati-
...ence—or talked into a slumber—in short there was no
...bearing him; but no sooner has he become a preacher
...of passive obedience—non resistance and aristocratical
...privilege—than the cloud is dispersed, he is transfi-
...gured into a political Angel of Light, and shines in
...all the glory of Ministerial panegyric!

*(Philadelphia Paper.)*

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GEORGE PLATER, Esq. has been *unanimously* elected Governor of the State of Maryland.

The following Gentlemen are elected Counsellors: JAMES BRICE, HENRY RIDGLEY, R. B. LATIMER, Esquires, Col. JOHN STONE, Major JOHN DAVIDSON.

MARRIED: Major VALENTINE PEERS, of Prince-William County, to Miss NELLY ORR, of Loudoun County.

DIED: Miss AMELIA RAMSAY, of this Town.

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Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Federal, Packard, Rhode-Island.

SAILED.

Schooner Polly, Harriden, Salem,
——— Nelly and Caroline, Otway, Grenada.
——— Crescent, M'Dougall, Ditto.
Sloop Betsy, Jackson, Rhode-Island.

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## CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

☞ Gentlemen desirous of establishing a CIRCULATING LIBRARY in Alexandria, are requested to meet at *Mr. Wise's Tavern*, to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock.

November 27 1791.

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Messrs HANSON & BOND,

In your paper of the 17th instant I perceived a piece signed *a Freeman*. As it named *nobody*, and therefore belonged to *every body* who kept slaves, I hope you will be kind enough to give this a place in your next, and oblige your friend and humble servant.

*Dear Mr. Freeman,*

HAPPENING this day to get hold of the Virginia Gazette of the 17th inst, amongst other things that struck my eye, was your inimitable piece of the 13th; and as it seemed to be aimed at *Somebody*, yet, as *Nobody* was named, I thought it was Mr. *Nobody*'s business to answer it; but, happening to take notice that, though it seemed to be aimed at an individual, yet, in reality, it was meant generally, and as I am one of those who unfortunately differ with you, Holy Father, on the subject of Slavery; and the saying of the wise man, directing us how to answer certain characters, falling in my mind at the same time, I thought, if no answer was given, you might get wise in your own conceit. You are anxious, it seems, to see some person's masterly performance; my anxiety is happily anticipated by yours. Sir, if every body was paid for retailing superficial arguments in public, perhaps somebody might be as easily provoked to gratify your curiosity, remove that torturing anxiety, and bring your Impossibles into being, as you have been to publish your invincible piece. Your great abilities, dread Sire, have produced prodigies and wonders, have brought forth hidden and dark things to open view, and revealed knowledge to the simple. Witness your performance.

I sincerely condole with you the idleness of able and useful men, and wish to see them employed for the good of society. O! Sir, why did you lie so long idle? Why did you not step forth and teach your country wisdom sooner? What a loss has the world sustained by your delay! Why did you draw a veil over your profound wisdom? What a pity that such an able warrior has skulked so long disguised, like Achilles in woman's apparel! Errors doubtless are prevalent; Why did you not produce your *fiat* to rend the veil? Perhaps a stroke with your hand, or a stamp with your foot, might have done the business; or any other method, no matter what; for you know a perfect agent cannot do an imperfect act. I have heard it somewhere positively and dogmatically asserted, that if the effect is good, the cause that produced it must be good also. This appears to me nearly a kin to superficial. You talk of Statesmen, Philosophers, and Divines: They often have their bubbles, as well as you and I. Sir Thomas Moore had his Utopia. Sir Isaac Newton diverted himself with a pipe and soap suds to make air-bubbles; and the divines of former ages, and some of the present, erected, and still erect, numerous castles in the air, such as the divine right of Kings and Bishops, and a spiritual Hierarchy, as well as the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance in the subject, with a numerous train of like nonsense. But, thanks to a kind providence! as they were built in the air, of the air, they are fast falling into the air; and it is not long since I saw a vapouring challenge vanish into air. You say that you are a friend to Liberty, a free government, Philosophy and Religion: This puts me in mind of my sons when little boys: They were exceedingly fond of guns, axes &c. I often made them wooden ones, with which they were very well pleased; but age has enabled them to discern between the substance and the shadow. I can assure you, Sir, however you may please yourself with the jingle of pretty names, I cannot be satisfied without the substance. I am not controuled by, nor aspire to be, a Bishop; nor am I cooped up within the narrow circle of party bigotry; but claim boldly the liberty to think for myself, and speak my mind, without dread of party bigots in church or state. You say "you want those men who are wiser than others, who can refute a Newton in philosophy, direct a Washington in government, overset the arguments of a Paine on human rights, the reasonings of a Clarkson on slavery, &. &c." I cannot tell you where to find them. Oh! Sir, I beg your pardon; I forgot a late author who signs himself *a Freeman*. Your own wonderful sagacity, I doubt not, will discover many more of the same kidney and class. For my own part, I can lend you but little aid in the premises; as for what little superficial knowledge I have of the systems of Newton, Washington, and Paine, I approve for the most part. As to Clarkson, I can say nothing, having never met with his performance. Should I be so happy as to get the work, and find it done in as masterly a manner as your peice, it will doubtless flash conviction at first sight; and I shall become a convert. Your concluding paragraph would have suited very well in the mouth of any party who had lent their assistance to defend our rights in the late contest; but comes not with so good a grace from the mouth of those who bask in the sun-shine of others, labours. Great Sir! I shall now dismiss this important subject, and beg leave to bow the knee, and kiss your Holiness's great toe, or the hem of your venerable garment; and subscribe myself

Your very humble and devoted servant,

LOVE-TRUTH.

P. S. Sir, if I may be allowed to judge from the nature of your late publication, and cause of its appearance, the disposition of the author, I have reason to expect you will not be contented without the last blow; and, as I have neither time nor inclination, to enter into a news-paper war, therefore, should you attempt it, I shall not hold myself bound to spoil your Triumph.

*November* 21, 1791

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Messrs PRINTERS,

A CITIZEN, who prides himself for his attachment to America, and who professes the exercise of the most liberal sentiments towards Europeans, when their conduct corresponds with the outlines of decency and good manners, sees, with considerable disgust, a project on foot with respect to the Dancing Assemblies, striding far beyond them.—In his opinion it is no palliation of the matter to denominate this Assembly a private one.—The design appears manifestly (however fruitless the issue may be) to frustrate or incommode the continuation of the assemblies, as they have hitherto existed, and that to the total exclusion of many persons whose education and deportment put them, *at least*, upon a level with the promoters of this innovation. He still hopes, for the sake of peace and harmony, that a majority of the subscribers to this private assembly, have not foreseen its tendency, and that when for a moment they place themselves in the situation of those excluded, the construction of insult will strike them so forcibly, as will induce them immediately to discountenance it.

A. B.

Alexandria, Nov. 27, 1791.

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Messrs. PRINTERS,

LATE on yesterday I was informed, by mere accident, that a *select* number of the inhabitants of this town had entered into an exclusive association to hold Balls at Mr. Wise's, once a fortnight. Not knowing, at the time, that it was confined to the *well-born*, (though, by the bye, my Grandmother has often told me I was a *fine, stout child* at my birth, which, in one sense, is being *well-born*) I had no doubt that I was among the *happy few*. But, upon looking over the list, what was my astonishment, to find my name left out! What encreased my surprise was, that I had been heretofore always deemed to be of the *first-set*, both in and out of Alexandria; and, not having misbehaved myself, that I knew of, was at a loss to account for my being degraded into the *second*. At length it occurred to me that, as the limited number of the *well-born* is 24, and as somebody must be left out, to make room for some to get into the *first-set* to whom it was a *novelty*, the lot had fallen upon *poor me*. Again, I thought that perhaps the *quality* where I have been received as one of the *first-set*, though very *well-born* (for, Heaven knows! there are enough of the *well-born* every where) might yet not be quite so *well born* as those of Alexandria.—If I was discarded by ballot, upon the principle above-mentioned, viz. to make room for another, in compliance with the old but vulgar adage "Every dog must have his day," I acquiesce in my fate, But I could wish this point to be ascertained, lest this public rejection of me may be misunderstood, and so work an *attainder of blood*, to the third and fourth generation—in case I should ever have children, which, as matters stand, it is lucky I have not. This needs no proof—for if I myself am not *well-born* enough to be admitted into the *first-set* of Alexandria, how, in the name of chymistry! can my children, or grand children, or great-great-great-grand-children ever be so? For this reason, I must decline any thoughts of the holy state of matrimony; since my descendents, like those of Adam, would inevitably be involved in the consequences of their Sire's disgrace.

Not having seen the rules by which the *well-born* assemblies are to be regulated, and wishing they may afford the most *refined* satisfaction, though I myself am too *great* to partake of it, I recommend the adoption of the two following rules, which may probably have been omitted viz.

1. No Gentleman shall be permitted to dance at the *well-born* assemblies, who cannot produce sufficient vouchers of his having been taught before he was *full-grown*.

2d. No Gentleman shall be continued a Subscriber to the *well-born* Assemblies, unless he can prove that he has been seen in genteel company before he quitted his own country.

With great admiration of all refinements, with the utmost respect for the *well-born* throughout the world, and for those of Alexandria in particular, I am, gentlemen, your &c. A Quondam *Member of the first-set*.

*P. S.* It has been suggested to me, that my rejection is owing to my not being *well-born*, in a peculiar sense; or, in other words, to the misfortune of being *born in America*. But, I think differently. Had the Gentlemen—to make room for whom many other Americans, as well as myself, have been thrust out—possessed no other advantage over us than that accidental one derived from Country—can any person suppose we should have been excluded? No—No—it is not to the circumstance of our opponents being Foreigners (since *all* Foreigners are not *well-born*, any more than ourselves) but to the undoubted fact of their being *well-born—all* extremely *well-born*—that we owe our late degradation.

Nov. 27, 1791.

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☞ *A Meeting of the Gentlemen of the* second-set, *as well as such of those enrolled among the* first-set, *as would make a better figure in the* second, *is requested at Mr. Wise's tavern to-morrow evening, 6 o'clock.*

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## JOHN RIGBY.
### STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has laid in a large and well-chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch: He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have stays made to fit them by sending the linings of their old ones, or measuring in the following manner:

1. From the top of the fore part of the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does, and always will do, his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.—He will wait on Ladies at any distance, if sent for.

Annapolis, November 16, 1791. 122—3w.

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THE subscriber has for sale, three feet Shingles, two do. do. one and an half do. do. of green Cypress; inch and quarter plank, inch and half do. inch do. two inch do. scantling of different kinds, New-England pine inch and two inch plank, several house frames, and some black walnut, well seasoned.

GEORGE CORYELL.

Alexandria, Nov. 27, 1791. 122—3w.

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### Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Friday night last, *an Apprentice Lad*, named JAMES MILES, about 19 years old: Had on a green coarse cloth coat and waistcoat, with brown corduroy breeches: He took with him a variety of other cloathing. He went off with his mother, Mary Miles, a widow. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward.

MICHAEL STIEBER, Baker in Alexandria.

*November* 27, 1791 122—3w.

## LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennet*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods —Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 68½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Potowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Miles Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present; and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¼ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (1.f.)

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## MURRAYS and WHEATON

Have just received a few boxes of low-priced

WOOL and COTTON CARDS:

*They have also for Sale,*

High-proof Demarara spirits in Hogsheads, prime Muscovado sugar in hogsheads and barrels, molasses, New-England rum, fine Bristol salt, a small quantity of best Surinam cotton, chocolate, rice in tierces, souchong and green teas, copperas in Hogsheads and barrels, butter in firkins, dipt candles, mens' and women's leather shoes, oars and handspikes.

Wanted, ten hogsheads of dark strong Tobacco, for which a generous price will be given. M. and W.

*Alexandria, November 2, 1791.* 119—t. f

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JUST ARRIVED, and for SALE by

## *Jonah Thompson,*

SUGARS of the first quality, in Hogshead & Barrels,
High-proof Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada and Barbadoes Rum,
New-England do.
Molasses and Sole-Leather,
Hyson and Bohea Tea,
A few bags of Pimento,
Cotton and Wool Cards by the box or dozen,
With a general assortment of Dry Goods.

Alexandria, Aug. 16, 1791. 108—t. f.

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## ALEXANDRIA STREET-LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

| | | | Dols. | | Dols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize | of | 1000 | is | 1000 |
| 2 | | | 300 | are | 600 |
| 3 | | | 100 | | 300 |
| 6 | | | 50 | | 300 |
| 10 | | | 30 | | 300 |
| 20 | | | 20 | | 400 |
| 50 | | | 10 | | 500 |
| 100 | | | 6 | | 600 |
| 500 | | | 4 | | 2000 |
| | | | Last drawn Blank, | | 500 |
| 2000 | | | 3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Class, | | 6000 |
| 2692 | Prizes, | | | | 12,500 |
| 5308 | Blanks. | | Deduction, | | 3500 |
| 8000 | Tickets at 2 Dols. each | | | | 16,000 |

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## Fall Goods.

## *R. Hamilton & Co.*

ARE NOW LANDING,
From on board the Brig Rachael, James Affleck, Master, from London,
AND HAVE FOR SALE,

HUNTER PIPES in boxes of 6 gross each,
Fig-blue by the lb. or 100 wt.
Best London seine-twine, lead and cork line,
6, 8, 10, 20d. nails in small casks,
Fryingpans assorted in bundles,
Best steel, T. Crawley No. 3,
Do. second quality,
Bar-lead and shot in all numbers,
Queen's ware well assorted in small crates,
Blank books, ruled & plain, of all sizes,
Ink-powder, best quills pot, fool's-cap and post paper,
Brown & white wrapping do.
Wafers and sealing-wax,
White lead, Spanish brown and yellow paints ground in oil,
Dry white lead,
Sweeping, hearth, shoe and cloth brushes,
Painters' do. assorted,
Spirits of turpentine in jars of 5 gallons,
Paste-boards, 4, 4½ & 5lb. pins.
Best Anjengo black pepper,
Pimento, race-ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, candy, sago and mustard,
Green copperas, F & FF gunpowder,
Glass ware assorted in cases, viz. wine-glasses, decanters, tumblers, cruets and goblets,
Paper-hangings assorted in elegant patterns,
Old Port and Sherry in wood and bottles,
Double Glo'ster cheese of the very best qual.
London Porter in hogsheads and barrels,
Ditto in hampers of 3 doz. each,
Smyrna raisins in casks,
British and German osnaburgs,
⅞ 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen,
Strong twilled sacking,
Russia sheetings,
Scarlet cardinals assorted,
Superfine and second cloths of the most fashionable colours,
White, buff, and drab cassimers,
Striped Wiltons,
White and red flannels,
Jacket shapes, fashionable patterns,
Gold binding for dress waistcoats,
Florentine silk,
Shawl and pullicat handkerchiefs,
Calicoes and chintzes in the neatest patterns,
Felt hats in cases well assorted,
Fashionable do. trimmed,
Hat bands & buckles,
Hair-ribbon, twist and Imperial buttons,
An assortment of gold, silver & double-gilt watches—all which they are determined to sell on the very lowest terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 4, 1791. 115—t. f.

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## ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Mary Isabella, Capt. Grayson,
A Quantity of fine stoved LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by the quantity.

*They have also on hand*

Lisbon and Alum Salt,
Felt Hats by the case.
Mould-Candles per box.
Port Wine in Casks of 3 doz. bottles each,
London Porter do. do.
Madeira do. do.
Mustard per box,
Lead,
Pewter,
Copperas per Cask,
Hunter-pipes per do.
Queen's Ware, and Stone Ware, in Crates, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 Crown Window-Glass in boxes and half boxes,
Lampblack,
Nails per the cask,
With a pretty general assortment of seasonable Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1791. 119—t. f.

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## Jesse Taylor

HATH ON HAND
A pretty general Assortment of
DRY GOODS and CUTLERY;
Which he will sell on the lowest Terms; for Cash or Country Produce, or on a short Credit to punctual Men.

ALSO,
A few Chests of the best
HYSON TEA,
Which he sells remarkably cheap by the Chest or Pound, for Cash only.

Alexandria, June 9, 1791. 98—t. f.

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ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the NANCY, from WHITEHAVEN,
*A further supply of*

## *FALL GOODS,*

Which, with their importation per the Lancaster, makes their Assortment very complete.

Alexandria, Sept. 28, 1791. 114—t. f.

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## *Teneriffe Wines*

FOR SALE BY
*Forrest & Seton,*

Just received via New-York, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, June 1, 1791. 6—t. f.

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For HAVRE,
The SNOW

## TURGOT,

A French bottom, now taking in tobacco at Alexandria. For freight apply to FORREST & SETON.

Alexandria, Nov. 8, 1791. 120—3w.

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To be RENTED for one or more years, and possession immediately given,

THE MILL on *Four-Mile Run*, known by the name of Adam's. It is well situated, being within 3½ miles of Alexandria, and navigable for boats of 1000 bushels to the tail, and in good order for country and merchant work. As no person will rent without viewing the premises, a more particular description is unnecessary.

Also will be RENTED, and possession given at Christmas next, the HOUSE with 25 acres of LAND, whereon the late *Alexander Gordon* lived, situated on the river Potowmack, 1 mile above Alexandria. Apply to

THOMAS & JAMES IRVIN;
on Harper's Wharf:

Who have just imported from Dublin, a neat Assortment of 4-4 and 7-8 linens, tickens and baggings, which they will dispose of on moderate terms, for cash, produce, or on a short credit to their punctual customers.

They can furnish CORDAGE of any sizes on a short notice.

Alexandria, Nov. 9, 1791. 120—t. f.

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TO BE RENTED,

A Very convenient, well-finished DWELLING-HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated for a private family: Also to be sold, or rented for a term of years, a HORSE SNUFF-MILL, in good order, with every necessary apparatus for manufacturing snuff and tobacco in the most effectual and expeditious manner, thought by the best judges to be constructed on the most approved plan; and from past experience a good run of custom may be expected. For terms inquire of

JACOB COX.

Alexandria, November 8, 1791. 120—

Town Property to be exchanged for good land on any of the head waters of Patowmack. Inquire as above. J. C.

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Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.